the Mississippi is hardly ever spoken of. fought before my command reached St. well known. There participated in the battle many officers who were afterward greatly distinguished; among them Schofield, Sturgis, Hunter and others. It was the first battle that called attention to the

West and to the troops west of he Misa portion of the command did not comprehend and fulfill Gen. Lyon's orders. This mistake would have been overcome if it had not been for the loss in the battle of its commander, Gen. Lyon. But the fighting of the troops and the boldness of the movement immediately attracted the attention of the country, and held it until after the battle of Pea Ridge.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

The Army of the Southwest, which Gen. Curtis commanded, and which traveled 500 miles from its base without water or rail communication, and lived off a barren country, and which fought that decisive battle of Pea Ridge and cleared the country until nearly the end of the war of any organized force of the enemy, had more marching and endured more suffering than the great armies I was connected with east of the Mississippi, and its three days' fight-ing at Pea Ridge compared favorably with any of our battles, when the numbers engaged are considered.

Then, again, at the end of the war, the sufferings of the troops that I took onto the plains in the Indian campaigns in the Winters of 1864, 1865-66, were far beyond any of the sufferings of any of our armies during the civil war. Their exposure through the cold weather, and the brutali ties and butcheries of the Indians, which it was impossible for them to avenge of retaliate, were beyond any description. Our early campaign in Missouri was without previous experience. It was sim-

ply one soldier standing up against another in battle, and we had to learn all the tricks of camp life, and from experi ence how to take care of our soldiers.

A YOUNG QUARTERMASTER. There were a great many funny inci dents in the Pea Ridge campaign. The Southwestern Army was organized at Rolla, Mo., of which post I was in command. My Quartermaster was Capt. Philip II. Sheridan, and my Commissary Capt. M. P. Small. No one who knew or saw Sheridan then thought of the great position he was to occupy in our army, but when he took hold of that army and stripped it and fed it. 500 miles away from rail or water communication, we all knew that he was a master mind. When he came to me at Rolla, the first order he gave was to take away about three-quarters of our transportation. I think we had about two wagons to the company, and he brought us down to about four to a regiment. You can all appreciate the rebellion I had on my hands when I undertook to enforce his order. I know he die. The Indians virtually cleaned out the dertook to enforce his order. I know he upon the others. We were not long on that march before they appreciated the foresight of Sheridan. He had great energy and great resources. He had to run prisons full of Confederate prisoners. The all the mills along our line of march; he had to forage in every direction, and the punishment that he gave to some of the people to make them tell where their the plains, I obtained authority from the horses, forage and sweet potatoes were hid- War Department to organize what was den would astonish those of our people who have been so horrified at the mild and filled the regiments with these Con-

on our first march in January, 1862, from effective force, which did excellent service Rolla to Springfield, Mo., all the reports on the plains, three-quarters of which rewe had obtained were that Price and his mained in that country after the war was army were in Springfield. The troops of over. our army divided into two commands, those under Sigel, composed of two divi sions, commanded by Osterhaus and Asboth, mostly Germans, and two divisions of Americans commanded by Col. Jeff C. Davis and Col. E. A. Carr. I commanded a brigade on the extreme left. in Carr's as skirmishers. It was dark, and impos-My company came back steadiness and pay her expenses. mounted on Confederate horses and mules

As we marched along toward Pea Ridge through the country, Price's army faced us with a rear-guard only, his main body keeping a long distance ahead of us. At every stream they would halt our advance, and move out a couple of pieces of their artillery, and put out a strong skirmish line, which would force our army into line, thinking we were going to have a battle. My brigade led the advance most of the time on that march, and as soon as they would line up the officers would have the boys strip. They would threw down their navigating bridge there are 11 distinct chickens, sweet potatoes and everything decks or platforms. First, there is the they had gathered, and by the time they had gone forward, and the enemy had run, the 36th Ill., or some other regiment, would come up and gobble what they had I discovered that every boy was hanging structure of the vessel, and every one of on to his chickens, sweet potatoes and provender, and when I gave orders to the whole inclosed structure is 56 feet in Colonels to have them throw them aside, height. Above the upper deck are the the boys made answer: "No you don't, promenade deck, the upper promenade deck, the upper promenade deck, and the boat deck, the boat deck being 251/2

VAN DORN'S TACTICS.

Van Dorn, who placed Price's two divisions vessel at her full draft will draw 33 feet. in our rear, and he himself on our right it follows that the navigating bridge will flank with McCullough's and McIntosh's at that draft be 57 feet above the water-Divisions. The great Pea Ridge divided line. In the light condition in which she his army, so it was impossible for one entered New York Harbor, she drew some part to support the other. His army was thing less than 20 feet, consequently the twice as large as that of Curtis, and the outer bottom of the ship; six feet above fact that it was divided enabled Curtis the water and the passengers on the upper to whip his army in detail, so that Van promenade deck were about 62 feet above Dorn's army was virtually whipped be the water-line. When we remember that fore Curtis got his entire force into the the heaviest waves seldom exceed 30 feet field-Sigel only coming into battle after in height, it follows that in the stormiest Van Dorn's Arkansas force had left for weather the passengers on the Pacific will the South, Jeff C. Davis's Division hav be able to look down upon the Pacific rollkilled its two division commanders, ers from a point of observation 30 feet Van Dorn had given Price orders to above their crests. Accommodations are get out the best way he could, which forced him to retreat to the east toward White

After the Pea Ridge campaign the battle of Prairie Grove was fought, under the command of Gen. F. C. Herring, who was is 20,000 tons. Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Iowa Inf., in the battle of Pea Ridge, but as it was not in my command, I have no knowledge of the detail of it, but from the reports i evidently was a sharp fight.

JEFF THOMPSON'S SURRENDER. In the Spring of 1865 Jeff C. Thompson rendered to me on the Arkansas line. His command consisted of 6,000 men, but he found he could not gather them, and claimed that not half man would say at last: of his command was present. When I nsked him how it was possible to get them all together, he suggested that I should bend them rations. I therefore loaded two becamers from St. Louis, and sent them around by the White River, and Thompson issued his celebrated order bringing the men all in, and there was gathered the state of the state o on issued his celebrated order bringing the men all in, and there was gathered about twice the number he had present when he surrendered to my forces.

west of the Mississippi never had credit canoes and flats, as the transportation he for the amount of work, hardships and ex- had to move his army with. It was at posures they endured. The fact of there this time that he made that celebrated having been fought there but two great speech. When his soldiers came in with-battles, Wilson's Creek and Pea Ridge, out bringing their guns, as he had inand two minor ones, what they did was structed them to do, bringing along old swallowed up in the great events that oc- shotguns and muskets that were of no use, curred east of the Mississippi. Even he said if they were not satisfied with the Pope's campaign opening up a portion of generosity of this Government they should emigrate to Mexico, and he denounced The battle of Wilson Creek, the first more than half of them as being soldiers signal contest west of the Mississippi, was whom he had never seen, stating that they had stayed in the brush and along the The history of that battle, and river banks in Arkansas until the moss the credit that is due to the commander of had grown upon their heads and backs that army, Gen. Lyon, and his men, are From this speech of his came the cele brated saying of "mossbacks."

ighting of the two divisions of the Sixteenth Corps saved that army from a great defeat. The commander of one of his diisions, Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, was a chool-mate of mine, and afterward came to me in the Atlanta campaign, and comnanded a division under me in the Six-

When I look at the history of all of the operations west of the Mississippi River. and see their results, it is a great gratification to me to know that all the cam- the lapse of time since. paigns, except possibly the one of Banks, were victories for our side.

AN INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

When I returned to the command of the Department of the Missouri in Novem-ber, 1864, I found all the Indian tribes on the plains at war, occupying all the lines of communication through to the Pacific, and there was a great demand from the nove the troops that were at Leavenworth, Fort Riley and other points onto the plains n Midwinter, and I think it was the 15th Kans that had 13 men frozen to death on the march to Fort Kearny. Those roops on that Winter march up and down hose stage and telegraph lines in 40 days opened them up, repaired the telegraph and had the stages running.

Then came the longer campaign of the next Summer and next Fall, where Gen. Cole's command suffered so much, and also where Gen. Conner fought the batle of Tongue River. I remember of the Indians capturing a company of Michigan roops that were guarding a train that was going to Fort Halleck, loaded with rations and bacon. They tied some of the soldiers to the wheels of the wagons, piled the bacon around the wagons, burnng them up. A band of this party of Indians was captured by a battalion of Pawnees, who were far north of them and got on their trail and surrounded the band that had committed these atrocities. The chief of them, an old man, came forward and spoke to Maj. North, who commanded the Pawnees, and holding his hand up to his mouth he said that he was full of

the plains, it is a singular fact that nearly war was then virtually at its end, and they known as the United States Volunteers, persuasions used for similar purposes in federate soldiers, placing over them as officers men and officers selected from our own command, and thus organized a very

## THE MINNESOTA.

The Largest Ship That Carries the Flag. The greatest cargo-carrying ship in the world is the Minnesota, whose measurement has just been completed by the Bu-Division, and, in accordance with instruc- reau of Navigation at Washington, D. C. tions, put out a company in front of me This gives her a gross tonuage of 20,718, which exceeds that of any other vessel in sible for us to see much, and the first the world. She is one of the vessels built thing I knew I had lost my skirmishers, for the Trans-Pacific traffic, and will ply and was in great distress until about day- between Seattle and China. She has allight in the morning, when Sigel's guns ready started for Seattle with a cargo of and our own were booming away at 1,000 tons of coal, in order to give her

The Minnesota, although not so long as -old hacks that the enemy had left be- her other steamships, is the largest Amerihind them—and brought us news that there can-built ship and the largest ship flying was no enemy in Springfield, and had the Stars and Stripes. Although not of so great length as six other steamships, the Minnesota is deeper than any other vessel. The Minnesota has the greatest freight-carrying capacity. Her extreme breadth is exceeded by that of only three other vessels. Her enormous cargo-carrying capacity lies especially in her tremendous depth. The most remarkable feature of the

new ship, and the one that made the deepest impression on the visitors, is her great depth, the effect, when looking down through the upper deck hatchway to the ship's inner bottom below, being most imouter bottom of the ship; six feet above this is the inner bottom of floor; then follow the orlop, the lower, the between, the About the third time we lined up decks being contained within the plated main, and the upper decks, all of these them being built of steel plating. The we have fed those 36th Ill. fellows as long feet above the promenade deck or 811/2 feet above the keel; while another eight feet above this, or 90 feet above the keel, At Pea Ridge we were surrounded by is the navigating bridge. Now, since the

> Absent Minded. (Lippincott's.) An old gentleman who was very absent minded often had to ring for his servant

> passengers, and 1,000 steerage. There are

also quarters for the accommodation of

"James, I am looking for something, and now I can't remember what it is." And then James would suggest: "Your purse, sir, or spectacles, or check-book?" And so on, until the old gentle-"Of course; that's it. Thank you

came up here for something, and now can't when he surrendered to my forces. When paked for his transportation he said that he would show it to me, and out of the rivers and bayous he run down about 100 it was. Thank you, James."

LAST DAYS OF

Ending the History of the Torture-Pen.

mous "Providence Spring."

hours in their cave after it stopped rain-

The Itch Fiend

It comes in itching, burning, oozing, dry-

the outward manifestations of scrofuls.

men were sent out.

Some comrade asks that the last days A part of my corps fought under that gallant General, A. J. Smith, in the Banks at Andersonville—the days when the prison campaign up the Red River, and there is was broken up—be written up, and wishes asked how many would be taken, he reto doubt but that his generalship and the to know the feelings of the comrades when plied that every man would be out of there they took their departure from that place, of the prisoners left the stockade, never helped to make this Republic an example when they first beheld the old Flag, etc. to return, and as they went they burned Having been there, I will endeavor to everything they could not carry along. give the time of our departure, how we While marching toward the station, as they went and where; but the emotions that looked back and saw the thick, black smoke possessed the hearts of the men must ever remain imaginary to those who were not by the red flames of the burning pitchthere, and to those who were, the memory pine beneath it was frequently said it was of a dream almost lost, the result of their a perfect picture of hell. physical and mental condition then, and

The following, though written for au-other purpose, is sent in response to the about one hour. While there Capt. Wirz, as fittingly applicable to our beloved Chief in classic language, told them they had Martyr: It is useless to attempt a description of to go back, but not to prison; they might "He spoke among you, and the men who this place. Language is as powerless to convey as the mind of man—who has not In a few moments they started. When the spoke among you, and the men who spoke;

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour. been there—is to conceive an idea of the they passed Fort Valley everybody was Nor paltered with Eternal God for power; horrors of that place. Imagine, if you moving, taking what valuables and necescan, want, filth, vermine, disease, crime sities they could with them. Wilson's Cav- Great in council and great in war, and there was a great demand from the people upon the Government that those lines should be opened. Gen. Grant sent in the last of lines should be opened. Gen. Grant sent in the last of lines and last of lines are last of lines and last of lines are last of lines ing to make the lot of man miserable, and dispatch, asking if a campaign upon the plains could be made in the Winter. Having spent eight or ten years of my life upon the plains before the war, I answered that it could, if the troops were oroperly fed and clothed. His answer to that was to place all the plains and Indian tribes within my command instruct.

> others, partially completed, at least, one 16 and the other 12 feet in height. At intervals were covered perches (on the in- weeks after the assassination of the im- Let his great example stand ner stockade) for the use of the guard, mortal Lincoln, 3,300 men were literally Colossal, seen of every land, 35 in number. Within, about 20 or 25 turned loose. Capt. Wirz standing on the feet from the stockade, was a row of posts, rifle pits, beside the track, pointing to the feet from the stockade, was a row of posts. rifle pits, beside the track, pointing to the perhaps three feet in height, on top of which—where it had not at some time which—where it had not at some time hot slow to obey. That was the last they been removed—was a light strip of pine; this was the dead line, to cross, to touch, or even to reach beyond which was suffiwhich—where it had not at some time your road—march! an order they were not slow to obey. That was the last they saw of Wirz, who, alone, of all the guilty, was so soon to pay the penalty of his miscient to justify the guard in shooting without warning. Across the prison, near the middle, from west to east, flowed a small brook, bordered on either side by a strip of swampy land—which brook entered the Some reached Jacksonville that day; oth-

prison after receiving the wash and filth ers, not so strong, camped out where night from the Confederate camps and the wash overtook them. Among these were Cotes and off-flow from the slaughter and cook- and Koehler: the later, on account of his house of the prison. This furnished all the broken leg, becoming so lame he could water for the use of the prison until, after scarcely walk, when they had traveled a heavy rain storm, Aug. 13, 1864, when about half the distance, was compelled to a spring of clear, cold water broke out, camp for the night, between the "dead line" and the stock. While moving from

While moving from one prison to anade, on the north side of the creek, so far other in the South prisoners were always up on the hillside that the water was con- told they were going to be exchanged, as veyed by a trough, resting on the "dead line" to the prisoners. This was the faguard. So these two men, fearing they

His Experiences. yet might be deceived, went so far away On the west side of the prison were two from the railroad embankment to make 3,000 Confederates took part. When I times a strong force of armed guards were were awakened by the most unearthly in attendance. The South gate was the noise, like the groaning of some huge beast only one in general use when the 12th in pain. Frightened, they asked one an-Iowa boys were there. To this place came other what it could be, and finally con-Clark, Cotes and Koehler, with the other cluded it must be alligators. Then the Macon prisoners. On their arrival an offi- question arose if they had not better go cer came to take the name, company and back to the old embankment; it was setregiment of each. Clark said to one near tled by their remaining where they were. him, "Look out for him; I know him. as between these saurians and their late That's old Wirz: he's a devil." Clark had guards they preferred the alligators. In the morning they crept cautiously been a prisoner at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1862, when Sergt.-Maj. Wirz gained an un- forth, peering through the stunted pines enviable reputation as commander of the to discover which way the prisoners were prison. While thus employed, an old Ger- going, before they exposed themselves to man, a prisoner, had noticed that Wirz discovery. Finding them going toward spoke in broken English, sought to gain Jacksonville they joined the crowd. Afhis good will, presumably, by answering ter going two or three miles, they had

him in German. Wirz sprang at him like passed the end of the track from Jackand profanity too vile for repetition any-stop. Soon the whistle of a locomotive was pleted they marched to the South gate heard; thinking the cars were coming to But what a sight met their eyes! No men could under the circumstances.

can describe it; this pen shall not They had not long to wait when they There they were in the stockade, became fully satisfied by the sound of the shelter save what they brought with whistle, which was sounded at brief interthem; the weather cold, their raiment thin. vals, that the train was certainly approach-Twas Winter, the coldest that had ever ing them. About half a mile from them visited the region; the ground was frozen was a curve in the road, which was borderand the mercury was indicating but 16 ed with tall timber that cut off all view

degrees above zero. They entered the beyond.

stockade, as barren of trees or any other As far as could be seen nearly every railvegetation as a city street. All felt that in road tie had a man sitting on either end order to live something must be done. of it, each one trying his utmost to pre-Nine or 10 of the new prisoners, includ- serve self-control, yet not one able to reing the 12th Iowa boys, decided to go to frain from craning his neck to its fullest work on the cooperative plan in building extent, and in so doing slowly rising to a shelter. Five men in each hundred were his feet, suddenly to make the discovery allowed to go out each day for wood; they were obliged to go to the woods for it, and down the track in the direction of the apcould have such as they could bring in proaching train. Upon making this dison their shoulders. In time, they would covery he would sit down as quietly and for his horse. have enough timber to build a house, pro-vided none of it was used or stolen. To command, only to repeat the maneuver in prevent the latter, every night, until their a few moments. But when the train came had a fine reason for it then. In spite of thought he could thereby inflict more dehouse was erected, the men tied the accu-mulated pieces of wood to their bodies, that they might not be taken without their "The Red, White and Blue," and other paawaking, and simply lay down on the triotic airs, all restraint was thrown aside. frozen ground to get what sleep they could. The cars appeared in sight, backing They leveled a place on the hillside large around the curve; on the first, a box car, enough for all to lie down upon, erected stood a man with the old Flag! That Flag a frame of the wood, and, one day, in- they had so longed to see for so many terstead of wood, brought in a lot of pine rible months! The Flag for which they boughs, with which the frame was covered; had endured so much! Yes; there could and, lastly they covered all with several be no mistake! It was there, the same inches of sand. From this time they were old Flag, Old Glory, and, gathered around comparatively comfortable; one trouble it was a full band playing as if their lives

they found, however, it rained about six depended on it. The men did not cheer: they scarcely In March, 1865, they began to parole vond expression; for certainly they never men from the prison, and send them before saw, and probably will never again through the lines near Vicksburg, Miss. see a more welcome sight. And yet there Officials around the prison made quite a was a deep sorrow in their hearts for the speculation of this. Those who had money and were willing to pay for the privilege slept, and still sleep, at Andersonville.

could go first. In fact, "chances" to go were as openly sold as at an auction. "Who will give \$5 for the chance to be black! But what cared they for that! could go first. In fact, "chances" to go paroled and sent through the lines on the They had long since learned to regard the first train?" was cried out at the gate blacks as friends, and what could be more time after time. On the promise being fitting than that men who had suffered so made by a prisoner, his name was entered long and so much for freedom, should be on the list, the money paid when he was welcomed back beneath the liberty-giving paroled; when the train arrived, his name folds of the old Flag by men they had was called, and he was known no more at helped to make free!

Andersonville. As time passed the rate was reduced, until a blanket, a pair of The train picked up the men along the or anything of any value whatever be taken. This continued until the to Vicksburg was cut by the Federal were issued immediately. They were or would be taken. This continued until the road to Vicksburg was cut by the Federal dered intobline and a small loaf of bread was given to each man. They were told On the evening of April 5, 1865, it was that men would be along with more rations announced at the gate that all would start soon. As they stood there momentarily the next morning for the Union lines, and on the 6th, the anniversary of Shiloh (the men named had been captured at Shiloh) expecting something more, they could not refrain from picking at the bread and eating it, which soon had disappeared and nothing else had come. The wisdom of this manner of issuing rations is seen. they went by rail to Albany, Ga., crossed Flint River, and marched down its eastern when attention is called to the fact that they had for their first meal eaten a light one and had eaten it slowly. For several wife?" asked the youth. days rations were issued to them three "A truly good wife," a

The Surgeon who examined them while ing, and scaling patches, on the face, head, there testified before the Military Commis-

And at this moment of the height of his And at this moment of the height of his April 17, at evening, the Confederate fame, to which his humility and modesty assassin; and the only triumph awarded him was the march to the grave. Not in vain has Lincoln lived, for he has of justice, with no caste but the caste of humanity. The heroes who led our armies and ships into battle and fell in the service did not die in vain; they, and the myriads of nameless martyrs, and he, the chief martyr, gave up their lives willingly 'that Government of the people, by the people, and for the They went on board the cars and moved people shall not perish from the earth. northward, reaching Macon, Ga., shortly Commander and Companions, may I not,

that was to place all the plains and Indian tribes within my command, instructions me to make an immediate campaign against them, and I had, therefore, to move the troops that were at Leavenworth, move the troops that were at Leavenworth, and the student of the in height. Outside this stockade were two Baldwin and Jacksonville being neutral Into glossy purples, which outredden

Attest their great Commander's claim, With honor, honor, honor to him. Eternal honor to his name."

'Let the sound of those he wrought for

And the feet of those he fought for. Echo round his bones for evermore.'

A MISSOURI BULL RUN.

In the Summer of 1861 Col. Martin dertook to enforce his order. I know as stood by and watched to see what I was going to do. Every regiment and command entered a protest, and said some when they came into Laramie to make they came into Laramie to make they came into Laramie to make around it, and outside the line. Here, entirely alone, on the borders of the suffering of the women were such that it would be imparable to make they are nough to appreciate our neces. The doors, both outside the had then had expanded to the event anything should happen of their prisoners in the Fall of 1865, known as the North and South gates respectively. Each of these had a smaller to interrupt their passage through the interpretation of their prisoners in the Fall of 1865, known as the North and South gates respectively. Each of these had a smaller to interrupt their passage through the interpretation of the main stockade. The doors, both outer and inner, fastened on the outside, the women were such that it would be impossible to relate them.

It was in the fortincations around the single in the section, and he gaths to interrupt their passage through the spectively. Each of these had a smaller to interrupt their passage through the interpretation of the main stockade. The doors, both outer and inner, fastened on the outside, the women were such that it would be impossible to relate them.

It was in the fortincations around the sign of the Scot, when it joined the Army outer and inner, fastened on the outside, the outer and inner, fastened on the outside, when it joined the Army outer and inner, fastened on the outside, the stories of the suffering of the women were such that it would be impossible to relate them.

It was in the fortincations around the sign of the dead of the fast of the sectively in the sectively alone of the sectively the special of the sectively the special of the suffering of the doors, both outer and inner, fastened on the outside, the outer of the Potomac, and thence forward in the vert anything should happen of the sectively the special Green was appointed a Brigadier-General They entered the gate, and had just of the Secession forces in the 1st Congresnew prisoners were admitted; at such Hardly had they fallen asleep when they J. T. Norris, now a prominent physician fortune to hear the second charge of the of Kahoka, Mo., was one of Green's band, gun tearing through the brush; but, owing "the flower of the land," as the Secession to the darkness or the distance, the second papers described them, and gives this ac- shot did no harm, but greatly stimulated

> yards. Then we had two cannon, a six possible, and reported the facts to head-"The Federals lined up in the form of an L. Our cannon were unlimbered and brigade or division headquarters I know the gunners went to work. To me it looked not, but about 10 p. m. three companies homicidal to point those grim monsters of the regiment were called up and ordered at human beings. Remember, none of us to prepare for marching without haverknew any more of war beyond what we sack or blankets, but 40 rounds, the usual

had read in the books.

the enemy's muskets would shoot more dered to go to the house and search it.

crowd, brass buttons and all. But their tering we struck a light, and proceeded guns could outshoot ours, and it was as to search the house, going from one room

the fugitives tried to unhitch their horses. Few waited to untie them. Some slashed jerk them loose by main force. The horses sumped around frantically. Many broke were evidently for shipment south. In a oose and rushed wildly across the field. without taking time to get their horses. session ever since: The cannon-those terrible engines designed to terrify the enemy-were dragged off the field and hidden in some hazel

"The rout didn't stop until the Confed erates got back to their homes in Marion. Lewis, Shelby, Scotland, Knox and Schuy ler Counties. You never saw men so home sick in all your life. During all this panic and confusion there was no attempt by the enemy to pursue. While Col. Moore's soldiers could outshoot us, they couldn't outrun us-not that day.

"After the excitement had worn off oit, and the boys had rested, they met and reorganized. Every man said he wasn't scared up there at Athens; he 'just wanted o get away.' They laughed over their lisplay of panic, but were grimly deternined it should never occur again. "Those men who ran the hardest de

eloped into the finest soldiers you ever saw. They joined the regular Confederate army, and many of them atoned with their lifeblood for their scare at Athens. Inconsequential as the battle was, it gave them in after days the equipoise of veterans and taught them how to stand and be shot at without flinching."

> Well Defined. (Philadelphia Inquirer.)

"What is your idea of a truly good That is Salt Rheum or Eczema,—one of times a day, it not being considered safe to give them a whole day's rations at the day's rations at the day of to run either."

to some suffering one.)

LAST DAYS OF
ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

Confederate camp. One of the boys asked a gain.

One defining shortly after their return there was a good deal of cheering in the confederate camp. One of the boys asked a gain and to said: "Peace is a guard-dis meaning, who said: "Peace is said unled, and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of the result. The Nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be said: "Lybelieve they recognize our independence," And for an instant he felt he would radher; stay there until he starved than have that prove true. At a venture the prisoner said: "That can not be; you know Leg has surrendered." The guard acknowledged, the fact, but said they had been ordered, on pain of death, not to tell the prisoners.

BY J. W. COTES, CO. I, 12TH 10WA.

Dance defining shortly after their return there was a good deal of cheering in the cheering in the country had fulled, and private grief was hushed by the grandeur of the result. The Nation had its new birth of freedom, soon to be secured forever by an amendment to the Constitution. His persistent gentleness had conquered for him a kindlier feeling on the part of the South. His scoffers mong the grandees of Europe began to do him honor. The laboring classes everywhere saw in his advancement their own. All peoples sent him their benedictions. And at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at this moment of the height of his hand at the prisoners.





For rheumatism that horrible plague, you, nor mind if doctors say you are indiscovered a harmless remedy, and in order that every suffering reader may learn once, and by return mail you will receive about it I will gladly mail a box free. This the box, also the most elaborately illus-

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SMITH AND HIS GUERRILLAS.

le Kills an Unarmed Soldier of the 6th Iowa. An Exciting Midnight Adventure to Capture Him, and the Burning of His House.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Comrade V. Nevins, in a recent issue of The National Tribune, asks for information of Smith's Guerrillas. While I admit that I am not competent to give a complete histry of this notorious character, who kept middle Tennessee and northern Mississippi And let the land whose hearths he saved at a fever heat for many months; but by reason of being quartered within the region of his operations, and having had some experience with his methods of warfare, I will narrate what I know about him, as I believe that part is unwritten history. On Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863, 3 p. m.

Mill, on Wolf River, about five miles south-

tioned two comrades of Co. E started out foraging, but as they took no arms, their mission was purely a peaceful one. They proceeded some distance, and it was get ting dark when they came to a large frame farmhouse standing back from the road. the soldier's endeavor to increase the dis-"Our men got off their horses and tied tance between himself and his would-be them to trees and fence posts. They were slayer. Having reached the woods, under armed with shotguns and squirrel rifles cover of darkness, he escaped, and returned that would shoot possibly from 75 to 150 to the camp of the regiment as soon as

Whether the incident was reported to

business accompaniment of the soldier of publishes: "The cannoneers applied their matches. that period. Maj. Corse (afterwards Gen- was seen by the clerk of her parish crossa dog, caught him by the neck, threw him sonville, Koehler became so lame they be- I shuddered and turned my head. Two eral) had charge of the expedition, and we ing the churchyard with a watering pot to the foot of the little hill on which they gan to fear he would be unable to get awful detonations followed—and the balls started out, and proceeded cautiously with and a bundle. 'Ah, Mistress Mactavish,' stood, and poured forth a volume of abuse through, and, finally he was compelled to lit in Iowa. They graciously traveled many stops, until 1 o'clock, when we halt- said the clerk, 'what's yer bus'ness we "For two hours the battle raged on had shot and killed Noah Webster, a mem- 'I'm just goin' to my gudeman's grave. and were at once admitted to what proved their relief, the crowd seated themselves flanks and center. Word came to us that ber of the 6th Iowa, and we were there to I've got some hay seeds in my bundle, hue. We cheered and started forward, so as to surround the house, and a detail might just as well have been shooting in I saw the dead body of the comrade, and got me to promise that I'd never marry the air, for all the good we were doing. "Of course, the thing to have done on manner, but getting no response, the order guns was to charge 'em. There were enough of us to have gathered in the whole ders against it and forced it open. On eneasy as adding two and two to figure out to the other until all were examined. In that they must necessarily be able to lick the kitchen we found a long dining-table out this result, and then made a break inviting to a hungry soldier, but then we thought that when a man would shoot and "Did I run, too? You bet I did. It kill an unarmed soldier, he would not be seems funny enough now, but I thought I too good to place poison in the food if he the Des Moines River being dammed by struction to his enemies. We, therefore, dead bluecoats, we felt certain there were wisely left the supper alone. In the parlor enough left to reach us with those terrible was an old-fashioned piano, which Comrade Fleming opened, and a moment later was on the keys with his feet stamping vigorously, showing as he said, Yankee boy could play the piano." In a the bridles with a knife; others tried to room upstairs were several bales of goods, Patents procured. No allowance, no which we cut open and found they con mbibed the terror of their masters and tained blankets of the best quality and

stand drawer I found papers and pictures. adding to the uproar. Some of the excited Among the papers the following pass was soldiers struck out across the country found, and has been retained in my pos-"Headquarters Thirteenth Corps, Depart

ment of Tennessee.

"Lagrange, Nov. 13, 1862. "Mr. R. W. Smith has permission to come from his house southeast of Lagrange, to this place and return. Good for

"By command of Maj.-Gen. Grant. 'WM. S. HILBYN, 'Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General."

To state the case more correctly, this man, R. W. Smith, was posing as a loyal Tennessean, and had permission to pass in and out of our lines, and at the same time was Captain of a guerrilla company which were making night attacks and capturing our pickets, and hanging or shooting them as soon as captured.

The frequency with which such events occurred made it necessary to change the position of the pickets every night, so that this band, even if through the lines during the day time, could not tell where the pickets would be at night and appear in their rear and surprise them. At this juncture the croaking voice of

Corse was heard calling for all to come out, which we did with some reluctance, as we all wanted more loot. I had a pair of Life of Bonaparte when I left the house. On reaching the outside I found the boys busy building fires around the house and some of the outhouses, which were soon shooting upward the red flames of destruction. The negroes, too, were aroused by the noise and fire, and came out of their house in squads to see Massa's house on fire. Among the crowd that gathered was an unusually well-dressed man, with red-topped boots, pants stuffed inside as if shooting upward the red flames of destruc-The Surgeon who examined them while there testified before the Military Commission that tried Capt. Wirz that of the 3,300 men examined by him there were less than 200, who did not require medical purity to which it is due.

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The Surgeon who examined them while there while defore the Military Commission that tried Capt. Wirz that of the 3,300 men examined by him there were less than 200, who did not require medical not one-half of those who survived would ever be fit to resume their form seventy to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free fla., about two weeks, and while there were supplied with new clothing. They went to Annapolis, Md., by steamer; thence there testified before the Military Commission that tried Capt. Wirz that of the treatment days of people come or send every year to Dr. B. F. ByE for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other malignant diseases. Out of this number a great many very old people, whose ages range forms evently to one hundred years, on account of distance and infirmities of age, they send for home treatment. A free book is sent telling what they say of the treatment. Address the home office.

Dr. B. F. ByE, Indianapolis, Ind. (If not afflicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one.)

Thousands of people come or send every year to Dr. B. F. ByE for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other maligrature and unusually well-dressed man, with red to proped boots, pants stuffed inside, as if to get to Dr. B. F. ByE for his Balmy Oil to cure them of cancer and other maligrature and unusually well-dressed man, with red to proped boots, pants stuffed inside, as if to pred of some consequence, and Maj. Corse immediately spected and grabbed him and placed him under arrest. The man segment of some consequence, and fine in the proped form many very old people, whose ages range for menti that time south, in the rebel army.

We remained long enough to see that the fire had thoroughly destroyed the house, when we started back to camp carrying the dead comrade with us, and arrived about daylight, after a tiresome but eventful night trying to capture Smith. For the next six months Smith's Guerrillas were quite active in that vicinity, but in the end were captured, and he and sev-eral of his men were shot by one of the cavalry regiments guarding the railroad.— W. P. Kramer, Co. I, 6th Iowa.

RECENT LITERATURE.

SANTA CLAUS' WONDERFUL CANDY CIRCUS. Verses and sketches by Olive Aye, pictures by A. T. Williamson. Published by Laird & Lee, Chicago.

An unusually clever and original holithe 6th Iowa went into camp at Davis's day book for children. Freddie takes a trip to Santa Claus Land, and on his arwest of Grand Junction, Tenn. The army was returning from its disastrous central Mississippi expedition, where it had been subsisting for several weeks on corn served on the ear, and in the evening above men-

HISTORY OF THE 2D PA. HEAVY ARTILLERY. By George W. Ward. Published by the author at 40 North 5th St., Philadelphia. The 2d Pa., H. A. was a regiment with

a most notable history. It was originally organized as the 112th Pa., and then Survivors' Association. The book is embers of the regiment, and with maps of the battles and marches, and it contains a complete roster of all who served in the regiment. It is a fine monument to a magnificent fighting body.

Magazines and Notes.

Capt. Mahan's history of "The War of 1812" reaches in the October number of Scribner's the sea fights between the Chesapeake and Shannon and the Enterprise and Boxer.

A Canny Widow.

Genuine Scotch canniness shines through this story which The Philadelphia Ledger about 300 feet above the enemy, who if the informed that the owner of the house weel, Mr. Maclachlan, replied the widow, to be their home until the war was over. and awaited their arrival as patiently as the Des Moines River was almost choked get the body of the dead comrade, and, which I'm going to sow upon it, and the with the corpses of the Federals. It was if possible, capture the man who did the water in the can is just to gi'e 'em a deed. The troops were placed at positions Spring like!' 'The seed winna want the watering,' rejoined the clerk. 'They'll spring finely themselves.' 'That may well be,' replied the widow, 'but ye dinna ken than twice as far as our hunting guns. We On reaching the steps that led to the porch | that my gudeman, as he lay a-deeing, just "Of course, the thing to have done on manner, but getting no response, the order grave. And, as I've had a good offer made learning of the superior range of their came "Knock the door down," when Comme but yestreen, ye see, I dinna like to

> Not Worth Mentioning. Customer (getting his hair cut)-

Barber (reassuringly)-"Yes, Sah, small piece, but not 'nough to affect de hearin', Sah."

fee. Send rough sketch and description for free opinion. Communications confidential. MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1864. 899 14th St. N.W., WASHINGTON, D. C. Branches at Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit.

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